

GERMANS IN OCTOBER  
LOST 152 KILOMETRES

(By Wireless, via London, N. Y.)  
Paris, Nov. 1.—Comparisons of conditions prevailing a month ago and now, made here to-day, show that on October 1 the centre of fighting was 98 kilometres from Paris, while on November 1 it is 250 kilometres away.

The French position, indeed, is much better than that of a week ago, when—there is now no need to disguise the fact—matters were in a critical state.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Petrograd, Nov. 1.—The situation in connection with Russia and Turkey still remains obscure. Russia has recalled all her diplomatic and consular representatives from Turkey, but has not yet proceeded to acts of war.

Conditions in Turkey are such that the Ottoman Empire is not yet ready to go to war, but, of course, a full apology and damages, with the dismissal of the offenders and probably all other Germans in the Ottoman Empire, are demanded.

The Goeben and the Breslau remain in the eyes of the Allies German, not Turkish, ships, and will be dealt with as such, according to the general usage of war; that is, they must be captured or destroyed.

As regards the Dardanelles, it is probable that existing regularities will be left untouched in case of the best. In case of the worst, of course, the whole Eastern question will come up for final settlement.

The allied governments have doubtless jointly considered every possible question that can arise out of this war, but it is too early for public discussion. If Turkey fails to get out of German clutches, and war is inevitable, the Dardanelles is one of the main points for settlement.

On possible differences of opinion among the Allies on this point, Germany is basing all that part of her plans which is based on the embolism of Turkey in the world war. As on every previous occasion, her calculations here are at fault. When this war is over there will be two great waterways at the opposite extremities of the European continent whose future status must be settled as England, France and Russia may decide. There seems to be no reason why both should not be settled on the same lines—namely, handed over to a small neutral state and guaranteed to be kept open in perpetuity for the commerce of the world.

GERMANY TO PAY  
TURKEY'S EXPENSES

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Copenhagen, Nov. 1.—It is reported that Germany's preliminary war contribution to Turkey will amount to \$50,000,000. Financial circles in Germany are preparing for an issue of a new war loan of \$125,000,000.

From Berlin it is learned that the somewhat depressed feeling of the last week has been changed suddenly by the reports in the newspapers that Turkey is going to war. Not since the fall of Antwerp has there been such enthusiasm in Berlin.

FORT BLOWN UP  
BY MONTENEGRINS

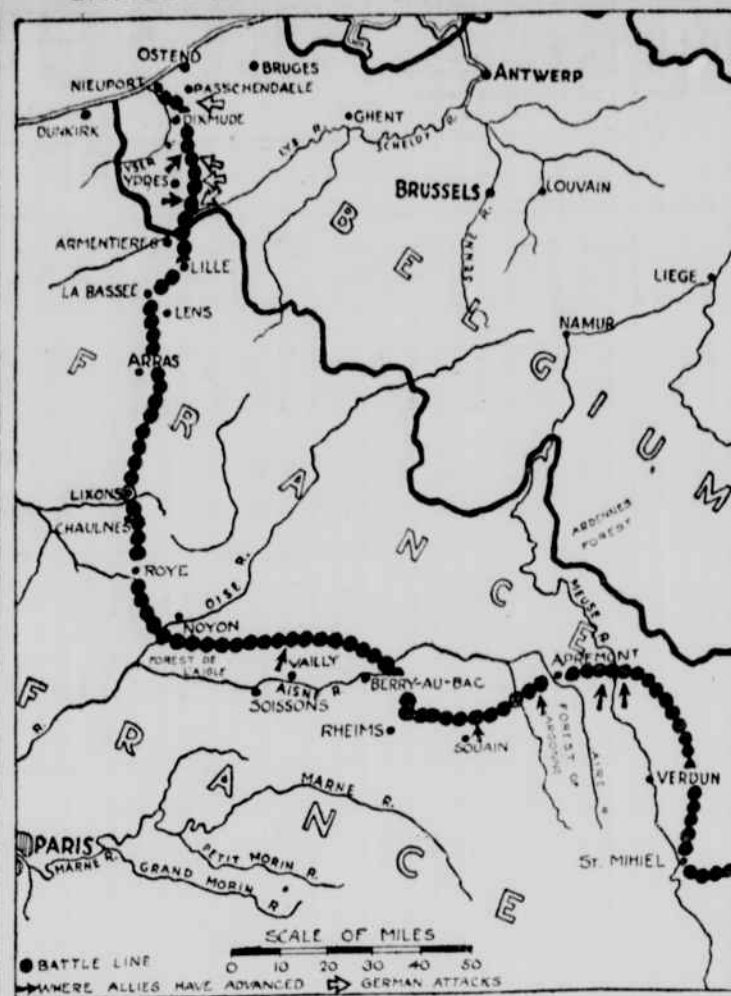
Paris, Nov. 2.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Cetinje, dated Sunday, says:

"The Montenegrin artillery yesterday continued the bombardment of Fort Vratnik, near Cattaro, Dalmatia. A shell penetrated the munitions depot, blowing up the fort."

"The Montenegrins marching on Gasko in Herzegovina, near the Montenegrin frontier, yesterday occupied an important position at Kobilja, inflicting an appreciable loss on the enemy."

Simla, British India, Nov. 1.—The announcement of the unfriendly attitude of Turkey toward the Allies was made

## BATTLE FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

TURKEY SAYS RUSSIA  
FIRED OPENING SHOT

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transports and destroyed several warehouses, oil reservoirs and a wireless station.

The Russian artillery both at Novorossysk and at Odessa, it is declared, proved ineffective. At Odessa the Turkish shells set afire five oil tanks and damaged five transports.

MAHOMETAN PAPERS  
DENOUNCE TURKEY

London, Nov. 1.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, which bombarded the Russian port of Novorossysk, on the Black Sea, last Thursday, flew the Russian flag as she approached the city, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. The cruiser fired 200 shells during the three hours' bombardment. The fire was directed mostly at the oil tanks, merchantmen and grain elevators. The rolling stock on the railway was removed in time to prevent it being damaged.

The Turks fired one hundred shells in their bombardment of Theodosia, which also took place on Thursday.

Petrograd, Nov. 1.—The following official statement was issued here to-day:

"The communications from Berlin and Vienna agencies saying that the Russian fleet opened hostilities against the Turkish squadron are common in the Turkish press. They are trying to lead into error public opinion in Constantinople, which is purposely being kept in ignorance concerning the perfidious attack on our coast by Turkish warships under the command of German officers."

"Previous to the Turkish hostilities our fleet undertook no action. It is evident that if the initiative had been taken by the Russian fleet the bombardment of the ports and the sudden attack of the Turkish fleet could not have taken place."

All the Mahometan newspapers in the Caucasus are energetically denouncing Turkey's aggression against Russia and pledging the loyalty of the Caucasian Mahometans to Russia.

The Russian military authorities are overwhelmed with offers of Cossack volunteers, who, although they are exempt from military service, desire to serve.

The Russian steamship Jerusalem, which has arrived at Odessa from Constantinople, reports that she was over-

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EGYPT UNDER ENGLISH  
DIRECTION 40 YEARS

Presents the Anomaly of Being Nominally a Tributary State of the Turkish Empire—Ruled by Khedive, an Hereditary Prince.

Nominally a tributary state of the Turkish Empire, with a ruler whose power is only slightly less than royal, actually Egypt has been absolutely directed by Englishmen in government affairs for more than forty years.

In 1867 Ismail Pacha, by dint of heavy bribing, obtained from the Turkish government the title of Khedive. The title is Persian in origin and signifies a king. The rights enjoyed by Ismail Pacha, the first Khedive, were virtually those of royalty, including that of primogeniture.

In 1870 Ismail Pacha asked the help of European powers in conquering Central Africa. There followed years of warfare with the tribes of the interior, in which Great Britain took an active part. When peace was finally assured Great Britain took an equally active part in formulating a scheme of government. What at the time seemed to be but a temporary occupation necessitated by threatened turbulence, became a permanent protectorate. The Khedive Ismail Pacha, had bought independence from Turkey, but his descendants deferred to Great Britain.

Egypt still remains a tributary state of Turkey, ruled by an hereditary prince, but since the rebellion of Arabi in 1882 no important decree has been promulgated without the approval, previously obtained, of the British Minister Plenipotentiary.

France lost her hold in Egypt, where for a time she had full control with Great Britain, in 1882, following the revolt of Arabi. A massacre in Alexandria and the subsequent reduction of its forts by British men-of-war showed that military intervention was inevitable. Great Britain invited both France and Italy to co-operate. The invitation was refused.

The administrative government is in the hands of Ministers appointed by the Khedive, one of whom acts as Prime Minister. There is also a legislative assembly and provincial councils. The Ministers of the various departments frame such decrees as seem to meet their needs and they are taken up in council. If the Ministerial Council approves, the decree goes to the Khedive for signature.

A British financial adviser is a member of the Council, ex-officio, but has no vote. No decrees involving the appropriation or payment of any money or the adoption of any financial policy,

BULGARIA GETS  
RUSSIAN WARNING

Rome, Nov. 1.—A dispatch received here from Athens says:

"Since the beginning of the war Petrograd has admonished Bulgaria that if she did not stop, profiting by the situation, attacks on the Russian fleet in the Black Sea will punish Bulgaria by bombarding her coast towns."

ENGLAND TO TAKE FOES  
FROM NEUTRAL SHIPS

London, Nov. 1.—The British Official Information Bureau issued the following to-day:

"In view of the action taken by the German forces in Belgium and France of removing as prisoners of war all persons who are liable for military service, his majesty's government has given instructions that all enemy reservists on board neutral vessels should be made prisoners of war."

NEW GAIN IN FLANDERS  
CLAIMED BY BELGIANS

Continued from page 1

pitals nor the detachments which are ready to be sent from the front to the rear."

Havre, Nov. 1.—The Belgian War Office to-day issued the following official communication:

"This morning the enemy, who still occupied a part of Ramschapelle, was repulsed beyond the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude. They lost a great number of prisoners and left many wounded on the field."

"On the other parts of our front the enemy made no further infantry attacks. The bombardment was rather violent at Nieuport during part of the day and intermittent on other points of our position."

"The inundation between the Yser and the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude has made the ground marshy and the trenches of the enemy unbearable."

"To the south of Dixmude, between Linchem and Passchendaele, the French troops have continued their offensive movement. Peikaphela was completely surrounded last night."

"At the south of Passchendaele the English troops were violently attacked by German reinforcements, but had retreated at the end of the day the ground they had been forced to cede in the neighborhood of Gheluvelt."

"On several other parts of the front the English have repulsed attacks by the Germans, inflicting upon them important losses."

"On the other part of the front there is no general action, but slight offensive movements have been repulsed by the Allies and by the enemy."

"The French have progressed almost everywhere, especially on the heights of the right bank of the Aisne below Soissons and on both sides of the Meuse at the north of Verdun."

"The troops of the 3d Reserve German Corps have received supplementary men since their departure from Antwerp. A company of the German Regiment No. 35 has received ninety men and a company of Regiment No. 12 forty-five men. All these men are from thirty-three to thirty-five years old. They appear to have little spirit."

Allies Gain in Flanders;  
Enemy Now Intrenching

London, Nov. 1.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quotes the "Herald" as saying that all the German attacks yesterday north of Nieuport were repulsed and in some places they were forced back several kilometres, while the Allies on the left wing advanced to Middlekirke.

The whole coast line occupied by the Germans is strongly fortified, and trenches have been thrown up near Knoeke.

It is officially reported, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris that when the French captured Quenoy-sur-Duile, six miles northwest of Lille, yesterday, they took 200 prisoners, two guns and a large number of quick-firing.

"The way to Bruges is now open to the Allies owing to their recapture of Roulers, and the Germans are digging new trenches behind Ghent with feverish energy. To do this is to announce their retreat. This statement is made in 'The Observer' in a dispatch dated 'Near the Franco-Belgian frontier.' The message continues:

"Their (the Germans) losses have been enormous. A German officer, captured yesterday, estimates that there have been 150,000 killed or wounded since the occupation of Ostend, in northwest Flanders, alone. Whole batteries and battalions have been annihilated by the shell fire from the warships."

"Thousands have been drowned as the result of the opening of the dikes. In hand to hand fighting the German losses have far exceeded those of the Allies. Thousands of bodies of Germans floating on the inland sea bear bayonet wounds."

"Only the main roads and railroad tracks remain exposed above the flooded area. The shattered German regiments are being given no time to reform and amalgamate. They are abandoning their wounded, guns and transport. Unless their flight comes out to create a diversion they will be driven from the Belgian coast within a week."

"As showing the huge German losses in the Ypres region it is stated that the British soldiers have buried more than 25,000 Germans," says a message to "The Weekly Dispatch" from one of its correspondents in Belgium. The telegram continues:

"There are many great piles of German dead around Dixmude, which it has been impossible to bury on account of the continuous fighting. Dixmude is a heap of ruins. The only inhabitant remaining is an aged peasant

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Cases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building  
Temporary Office, 27 Pine StreetWAR RULES TO GO  
IN CASE OF INVASIONExpert Says British Will  
Fight with Shotguns  
and Pikes.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
London, Nov. 1.—An expert, discussing the possibilities of an invasion of England, says:

"If Germany thinks that there is a sporting chance of being able to land an army on British soil she is very likely to take it. German militarism would willingly sacrifice a quarter of a million men in order to be able to ravage a slice of England as Belgium has been ravaged. Men may be sent, though I do not think that they will succeed in landing as a complete and effective fighting force. It would be

foolish, however, on our part to refuse to contemplate the possibility of success."

"We must insist that those who rule us shall make every preparation to meet such a contingency. Above all, we must insist upon knowing what each of us, personally and individually, will have to do, and demand facilities for preparing ourselves for whatever task may be allotted to us. The authorities must clearly understand this fact—that against an invader we shall all fight. If no ordinary weapons of war are available we shall fight with shotguns, pistols and pikes. If no organization exists to direct our efforts and make the best of our fighting powers we shall just go out and fight as our instincts guide us."

"We shall go out, kill and be killed, until no enemy is left alive in the land. So ferocious behavior may seem to be quite foreign to the nature of peaceful English citizens, yet that is how we should behave, and the result would be a slaughter such as the world has never seen—war unmitigated in its effects by any conventions made by civilized man."

ANDREW ALEXANDER  
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The season's style features are employed to unusual advantage in the design of this graceful boot. Uncommonly well made with patent leather or gunmetal calf vamps and tops of gray buckskin. Six dollars a pair.

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VOTING COUPON

This coupon, properly filled out, is good for 5 votes in The Tribune's School Children's Pathscope Contest. Valid After November 16, 1914.

Credit Votes to School.....  
Coupons should be tied up in packages of 25, 50 or 100, with number or name of school on top coupon. Mail to the PATHESCOPE EDITOR, NEW YORK TRIBUNE. Nov. 2, 1914

Pathscope Editor's Daily Letter to the Boys and Girls.

## SPIRIT THAT WINS

—Read this essay by a twelve-year-old boy who wants a Pathscope for his school.

Monday, November 2, 1914.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

When the Pathscope was exhibited to the boys and girls of Larchmont School, Larchmont, N. Y., Margaret Lynch, the principal, conceived a novel way of discovering what impression it made. She had each one write an essay on the afternoon's happenings. Here is one of the most interesting:

"The New York Tribune has offered to give away five Pathscope motion picture machines to the public schools outside of greater New York City. There are a good many high schools and grammar schools competing against Larchmont."

"The Larchmont Public School is a little grammar school, but the boys and girls are full of grit, and they stick to the school song, 'Larchmont Must Win.'"

"The machine is a dandy. It shows good-sized pictures without flickering. They showed four reels, all of them very good. 'Any admirer of hustling and ambitious boys and girls can save and send the coupons found in The New York Tribune to Larchmont Public School or to Edgar Ernst, P. O. Box 472.'—Edgar Ernst, aged 12."

The Pathscope editor likes the spirit of Edgar Ernst's letter. He means business. If Larchmont has more like him it will surely run a successful race in the Pathscope contest.

The Pathscope received a lively welcome from the pupils of Holy Trinity School, Hackensack, N. J. Dean J. J. Connelly and Sister Cecilia Berchmans were enthusiastic onlookers. The school has started a vigorous campaign, and has interested in its support the Holy Trinity Club, composed of older members of the parish.

P. S. 37, Bronx, a new entry, started its campaign with a rush last week. Some 400 older pupils attended a Pathscope exhibition and showed their enthusiasm by continual cheering. Every boy and girl present eagerly declared his or her resolve to help make the Pathscope a permanent possession of No. 37. Arthur E. Gorton, the principal, has for some time advocated the introduction of motion pictures in the schools, and is keen to take advantage of this opportunity for his own school.

Yours heartily,

Pathscope Editor

## \$27.50—\$50.00 or More

You will admit the palpable truth of this statement when you see the array of foreign materials we are offering in our Silk-Lined Sale of made-to-measure suits and overcoats.

Many tailors would charge more than \$50 for the silk-lined suits and satin-lined overcoats we are making this week for \$27.50.

Our Full Dress Suits at \$40, Tuxedos at \$35 and Cutaway Suits at \$30.50, would cost from \$60 to \$75.

Call and examine the fabrics and be convinced.

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East Houston St. cor. Essex St.

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Indications point to wholesale repeating this year. Thousands of vigilant, fearless men have already volunteered to stand guard at the polls. If you can be one of this watchful army on Election Day, kindly call at the above headquarters and receive instructions.

The Store will be closed all day to-morrow (Election Day)

## B. Altman &amp; Co.

Commencing this day (Monday), Nov. 2nd, an event of more than ordinary interest in B. Altman & Co.'s enlarged Store will be

An Exhibition of  
Choice Imported Silks and Laces  
which will be held in the new Exhibition Salon, in the Madison Avenue section of the Fourth Floor.

The public is cordially invited to attend

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(Ready-to-wear)

In this greatly enlarged and newly arranged Department on the Third Floor a constantly changing display is made of the latest fashions in Tailor-made Suits for women who demand up-to-the-minute styles. In every instance the utmost care is given to the selection of materials and to the quality of workmanship.

Inspection is cordially invited. Courteous attention is assured.

This day, Monday, November 2nd,

Women's Chiffon Velvet Suits  
(Fur-trimmed)

will be offered at the special price of \$55.00

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